# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVERING.

MBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Tan Engganteess WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- GERALDINE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway. -OLD HEAD!

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - REASON AND NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Sowery. -DARZ DEVIL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.-Com. Nort-Living Whate, Dog Show, &c., at all hours.-FLOWERS OF THE FOREST, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broad-PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery. -Songs, Dances,

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway -Source Musi-

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. -

New York, Sunday, May 11, 1862.

#### THE SITUATION.

Alt is silent from the peninsula in Virginia towards which public attention is most anxiously directed at the present moment. No news from the army of General McClellan has reached us, That our troops are accomplishing some highly important results there can be no doubt, althoughfor good reasons, of course—the immediate events transpiring there are not sent over the telegraph

Commodore Goldsborough has forwarded to the President his official report of the shelling of Sewall's Point, and the recent action of the Merrimar and Monitor, which we publish in another column. The Merrimae made her appearance again yesterday, but did no damage.

The news which we publish to-day from the New Orleans papers will show the desperate condition to which the rebels are reduced by the capture of that city. The defences of New Orleans, it would appear, were exceedingly frail, with the exception of the two forts Jackson at St. Philip. The interview between Captain Bailey and General Lovell, upon the request made by the former to surrender the city, will be found interesting. The speeches of General Lovell, Pierre Soule, and the correspondence between the Mayor of the city and the federal officers, are very entertaining. The people there were in almost a starving condition, in consequence of all the stores being shut up and business suspended. It required a peremptory proclamation from Mayor Monroe to compell the grocers and bakers to open their stores and sell provisions to the people.

A meeting of members of Congress was held in Washington vesterday, at which the venerable John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presided, for the purpose of uniting all the conservative men of the country in a grand movement to put down aboliteresting, and a report thereof will be found in another column.

Our correspondence from General Halleck's division to-day is worthy of attention, relating, as it does, to recent brilliant exploits of General Mitchel and General Pone.

Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation to the effect that, for every Union man captured or ill-treated by the rebel bands of maranders, five prominent rebels shall be made to suffer, and that ample remuneration shall be made to all loyalists who may be despoiled of their property out of the property of such parties as have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Yesterday a return was made to the writ of habeas corpus to produce R. W. Butler, proprietor of the concert saloon No. 444 Broadway, and John Lee, barkeeper of the Canterbury Music Hall, who were committed for violating the recent act prosibiting the "pretty waiter girls" attending at these places of amusement. The writ was made returnable before Recorder Hoffman in the General Sessions, but the City Judge was in attendance during the argument. Mesers. Brady and Byrns appeared for the defendants, and claimed that the law was void, because it created a tax charging for license, which was not in conformity with the on, and also that it was against natural right. Mr. Brady contended that many of those who countenanced the period in making these arrests were not familiar with the provisions of the se who subscribed to it were unfit to the the atmosphere of our country. He stated that the act was passed through the efforts of certain politicians, who legislated against private rights in order to screen their own transections. Mr. Whitehead replied briefly, and the

In the General Sessions yesterday the City Judge entenced the prisoners who had been convicted during the week. John Farrell, who was convict ed of stealing \$128 from Adelia Davis, No. 80 Oil ver street, on the 14th of March, was sent to the State prison for two years. Three Italians, named Augustin Donaso, Pierre R. Evertz and Jose Hernandez, convicted of stealing \$30 15 in March last from John Cannon, were each sent to the penitentiary for one year. John Carey, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree in passing a S counterfeit bill on the Atlantic Bank, was sent to the State prison for two years.

The bark Texana, from Port Royal, arrived year

terday, brings 1.943 bales of cotton. Great excitement has prevailed among the liquor dealers during the last week. They are greatly dissatisfied with the efforts of their friends in the Legislature in not altering the law, and the most respectable dealers are about to make applioation for license. Superintendent Kennedy has, NoClellan like, thrown his anaconda around the small dealers by arresting and holding them to bail, and then if they repeat the offence by instantly entering judgment against their sureties. Captain Petty, of the Fifth ward, is vigorously push-

ing this movement forward. An interesting claim for an allowance of freight against a prize cargo which has been condemned

as enemy's property was yesterday argued before Judge Betts, in the United States District Court. Mr. C. Donohue appeared for the vessel, and Mr. S. L. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, for the government. Decision re-

In the case of Haynes, charged with dealing in the slave trade, and in which the jury, after twenty hours' deliberation, did not agree, a motion was made by Mr. John McKeon to admit the accused to bail. This was opposed by the United States District Attorney. The Court reserved their decision.

William T. Smithson, banker, of Washington (confined in Fort Lafavette), and the Rev. Peter Whelan, from Key West, (confined in Fort Columbus), were yesterday released by the Commiss ers appointed to investigate the condition of State prisoners. The Commissioners held a special sea-sion in the Astor House, and will proceed to Washington to-morrow (Monday), their duties here being temporarily suspended.

The Union army contains organized regim raised in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouri-seven slave States: but not an organized corporal's guard has gone from any of the free States to the

rebel army. The barracks at Leroy, Genesee county, New York, will be put in order immediately for the reception of one thousand of the Fort Donelson re. bel prisoners.

Eleven hundred dollars in cash has been collect cd in St. Louis for John Davis, the man who sat on the powder to keep the sparks from falling in-

The cotton market was less active yesterday, while prices continued to rule at the advance of the previous day. The spinners, who had been attracted considerable numbers by the auction sale the day be ore, mostly, as usual on Saturdays, had returned b The sales embraced about 450 bales, on the basis of 27 ac. a 28c. for middling uplands. Holders continued to entertain much confidence in the market. Flour was heavy, and closed at a decline of about 10c. per bbl., while sales were to a fair extent for the day. was dull and lower, and sales limited. Corn was heavy and the demand moderate, transactions being checked by an advance in freights. Sales of Western mixed were made at 50c, a 53c. in store and delivered. Por was heavy, but more active, with sales of mess at \$12 75 a \$12 87 %, chiedy at \$12 81 % a \$12 87 %, and; for lots eliverable in June \$13. Sugars were firm and tolera bly active, with sales of 1,200 hhds. and 50 boxes. Coffee was quiet. Freights were firmer, with more offer ing. To Liverpool flour was engaged at 2s. 9d. a 3s. while 9d. was asked for grain in bags. A cargo of corin bulk was reported at 834d. For heavy goods 30s was asked. Rates were also firmer for London an other ports.

The stock market was active yesterday, and govern ment securities advanced 1 a 1 2 per cent. The general railway share list was animated, without much change. Hudson River fell 1 % per cent. Money was easy at 4 a 5. Exchange clased firm at 114 Gold rose to 10316 The export of the day was \$904,226.

## Richmond and Corinth-The Last Strug

Having routed the rebel forces from their defences at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Wes Point, in the James and York river peninsula and having thus secured a comparatively unobstructed road to Richmond, we dare say that before the expiration of the present week the victorious army of General McClellan will be resting in that city; that the flag of the Union will be flying, full length, from the State House of the "Old Dominion," and that Jeff. Davis and his ruling associates of our so called "Confederate States" will be in full flight along the nearest inland route to Mexico.

General McClellan has Richmond within his grasp. His greatest difficulties have been overcome with his forces divided, so that now, having combined them into a solid army, the remaining distance of thirty miles between him and Richmond will probably be passed within the next three days. The routed rebels, we apprehend, satisfied that further resistance would be vain and disastrous, will now devote their energies to the alternative of a rapid rereat, leaving Richmond and Virginia to their fate. Indeed it is reported that the advanced guard of Johnston's army has already crossed the James river, and is moving southward at a good round pace. Of course, with their evacuexpedient to abandon Norfolk, if they can, with such means and munitions of war as they may be able to carry off. In any event, we expect before the end of the present week to appound the good tidings to our readers that Virginia is cleared of the ungodly rebel crew-government, army, editors, orators, suckers and leeches,

camp followers and all. This loss of the "Old Dominion" will be loss to the rebel army of full fifty thousand men, the Virginia contingent; for what object will the rebel soldiers of Virginia have to continne in the service of Jeff. Davis when their State has been surrendered back to the Union ? But the moral effect of the loss of their " Confe derate" capital and of Virginia will be a greater blow to the rebel cause than would be the loss otherwise of a hundred thousand men in battle It will be such a blow as will require only the rout of the aymy of Beauregard at Corinth, or wherever it may be, to close up the rough work of this war, so as to leave us nothing more to do to bring the South to peace and the Union than to glean up a few contemptible squads of guerillas and bushwackers, here and there, among the swamps and mountains of the entton States

If their defeats at Somerset, Fort Henry Fort Donelson, Rosnoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, Fort Clinch, Fort Pulaski, Pea Ridge New Madrid, Island No. 10, Shiloh, Winchester Yorktown. Williamsburg and West Point were insufficient to convince the rebel leaders of the folly of their resistance to the arms of the Union, the fate of New Orleans would surely suffice to convince them. New Orleans the had so amply, so elaborately, and, as the supposed, so completely defended, that they rather courted than dreaded an attack in that quarter by "the Yankees." But our invincible allors whose composition seems to be half alligator, half salamander, with a considerable infusion of Monns Vesuvius-have shown how contemptible to their stout Union hearts and willing hands are stone fortresses, enfilading redoubte, monster floating batteries bombs, booms, berricading chains, iron-clad rams and gunboats, impassable morasses and flotillas of incendiary rafts, lighting the whole breadth of the rushing Mississippi in a blaze of fire. Over and through all these impediments our invincible sailors have advanced into the occupation of the great commercial emporium

of the South. Much has thus been done to open the gates of Richmond to General McClellan. He, too. has already done so much that comparatively little remains to be done to finish his work; and when rounded up in his occupation of the political metropolis of the rebellion, Beauregard-if not in the meantime cut to pieceswill, we suspect, find his vocation reduced to the difficult task of conducting the leaders of this rebellion across the Mississippi into Texas, and thence to Mexico.

Rebel Cries for Cash and Recognition in

Europe. In one of his unrivalled caricatures Hogarth represents a seedy individual, kicked out of his boarding place and unable to pay his washing bill, but with a great roll of papers, containing a plan to pay the national debt of England. sticking conspicuously out of his coat tail pocket. In this picture Hogarth has anticipated the portrait of the rebel emissaries in Europe as drawn by their own hands in the contraband correspondence captured with the rebel steam er Colhoun by the blockading fleet, and already published in the HERALD. According to their own accounts, these rebel agents have been peregrinating Europe in the most poverty stricken condition, with the plans of the Southern confederacy in one pocket, and schemes for railroads and cotton operations in the other, crying lustily and alternately for cash and recognition, and starving, like Columbus, because no one would buy the rich empire they were peddling from court to court.

The correspondence captured comprises the private and confidential letters of the rebel agents in Europe to Thomas Butler King, one of the leading rebel emissaries. The other agents there seemed to regard King as their banker, and were constantly begging him for what Dick Swiveller calls the ready," or, more appropriately, "the needful." Thus J. L. O'Sullivan, once a resident of this city and a writer on the Evening Post, reminds King that he is now a vagrant; cut off from all return to the North; unable to subsist in Lisbon; only hopeful that when his means enabled him to cross the Atlantic some secoded State will give him "a home and citizenship," and winds up by hinting that he has some debts and no resources, and that King must henceforth prepay his letters. Mr. Calhoun one of the old Calhoun family, writes that Greene (a banker) will take no drafts on the South; that he "can see no way of raising money but by at once ordering remittances from home; for no matter what a man's means may be there, they are not considered here:' and significantly adds:-"I have been here in several crises, but never in one like the present. and I hope I may never see one again." So R Mitchell pitches into King from Paris, because King has not paid Mr. Moore, the printer of the London Atlas newspaper, the five pounds due him for publishing King's pamphlet. It seems that Mitchell had bought up the Allas by giving it this job, and that, as King did not pay, the Atlas people threatened to take the law upon Mitchell. "I confess," says Mitchell, "that, after taking such pains with your pamphlet, I did not expect that you, my dear King would let me support your expenses." Then J. M. Vernon writes from Brussels that he had been there advocating Southern "commercial independence" since June, 1860; was out of money, in debt and nearly arrested; could not borrow of his Belgian friends without "destroying our cause" and injuring "our nationality," and begged a loan of \$250 to "make

him easy," as "a Southerner must now-a-days maintain his dignity and honor." We fear poor Vernon is uneasy still, unless he has dropped his dignity and honor and destroyed "our cause" by swindling his Belgian friends. No wonder that, with such an example of Southern commercial independence" as Vernon before them, the Belgians should be, according to the polysyllabic E. de Bellot de Minieres, "all distrust and prejudice against cotton in the be-But this is not the worst phase of the rebel finances. If King had the money these demands were nothing. Unfortunately, King had not the money. With these begging letters came a note from Beach, King's London agent, stating that his negotiation with Mr. Winieman had failed; declining to try other resources unless there was no doubt about the prompt payment of his draft, and ironically wishing him a R. Hutchinson, of Liverpool, asking the address of Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, U.S.,

han this, Yancey enclosed to King a letter from and stating that a solicitor was instructed to arrest King "for a considerable debt." How, like insult added to injury, the reference to the I.O. U. is here aggravated by the use of the term "Georgia, U. S.," instead of "Georgia, C. S. A." Poor King! Of what avail to him, in his necessities, were the immense financial schemes of which other correspondents wrote: C. G. Baylor, of Macon, informed him of the 'great Georgia movement' in 1860; but he did not realize even a hope from the cotton operations it promised. The bankers would not "go on with the railroad and land plans"-by which is meant the old Pacific Railroad plans-of which J. Cowles wrote him from New York The "slave States" did not "all rush together: "a separation" did not "of course follow: "capital" did not "then rush in," and "we' could not "carry our plans," as Cowles pre dicted. The contents of the coat tail pocket devoted to railroad and cotton schemes would not pay for King's bread and butter. Nor did the diplomatic pocket, with its schemes for European recognition, produce anything better. E. Peirse wrote a great deal from London and gave King a letter of introduction to the Paris correspondent of the London Times; but Peirse's rubbish may be summed up in the advice, "It you want a good night's rest read Russell's letters in the Times;" and Russell's letters have put many other people besides King to sleep. All the agents urged King, as a necessity of their success, to advise the confederates to take Washington. Peirse urged it that the rebellion might become a party question in England. Haldeman, of Georgia, urged it from his isolation at Aix en Savoy, where, he says the mineral water made him more hopeful. O'Sullivan urged it, that he might give secession lectures in Exeter Hall. Probably Jeff. Davis would have gratified this unanimous wish but for circumstances-McClellan and

our army-over which he had no control. Besides all these facts, this correspondence developes fully the minutize of the rebel intrigues in Europe. King wrote pamphlets; F. S. Claxton, son of Commodore Claxton, of Maryland, drummed up Russian officials and obtained a contract for a Russian submarine ming: W. T. Bisbie, of North Carolina, worked hard in England and converted a swearing Kentucky physician-Dr. Smith; Ch. Haus soullier pushed the scheme of a line of steamers between the South and France; H. P. Steihquah, an Englishman at Havana, endorsed Crawford, the English Consul there, as "a thorough Southerner," upon which King wrote to Earl Russell, assuming the confederacy as "an accomplished fact" and suggesting that Crawford be sent to Jeff. Davis as a minister; E. de Bellot de Minieres wire-pulled the Duke de Brabant at Brussels, and P. Picquet du Belly-

not the hero of the Nicaragua canal-sent maps and diagrams of Brunswick (Ga.) harbor to Na poleon, apropos, perhaps, to the proposed line of steamers, while Beverly Tucker, retreating south via Quebec, sent up a last prayer that the Trent affair would "blow the blockade sky high," upon which condition he would forgive John Bull "a load of self-conceit, arrogance and hollow philanthropy." The rebel agents worked well, as this correspondence shows: but they fought upon empty stomachs and were signally defeated. Let us hope that Slidell brought them at least cash and provender. As a thorough exposition of secession schemes and secession poverty, and, as containing proofs that in 1860 arrangements were making in Europe to carry out the Southern conspiracy, this correspondence is interesting and valuable, and we may refer to it again.

LOVEJOY IN THE STOCKS .- The fanatics in Congress, who, under the lead of Sumner, Wilson, Chandler and Lovejoy, bave been contimually assailing our generals—denouncing them in every form that they in their ingenuity could direct their billingsgate-have, it appears, become alarmed at their position and at the indications that an indignant public were preparing to hurl upon their heads the vengeance that their course justly merited. Lovejoy has already found his way on to the stool of repentance, and is attempting to divert the storm from his head. In his resolution of thanks, offered in Congress on Friday last, he couples General McClellan with the Almighty, and no doubt imagines that this will atone for the derisive clamor so long hurled by him against the Almighty and General McClellan. Now that Lovejoy has led off in announcing to the world his repentance, no doubt Sumner, Wilson and Company will follow in the same line in the Senate

That these men are thus forced by public opinion to swallow their own words must be gratifying and encouraging to the President and Secretary Seward, who, all through the abolition tirade against McClellan, have stood by him and remained his warm friends and supporters. It is a vindication of the President's course in placing and retaining McClelian in command. No man ever occupied a more trying position than has McClellan since he was placed at the head of the Union army. He has had a worse foe in Congress than have been the rebels; but with all their derision, vituperation and malicious assaults he has remained silent and bided his time. Behold now his triumph, both over the rebels in front and the cowardly abolition fanaties in his rear.

Action and Inaction.-We published in yes" terday's HERALD the strongly contrasted news from New Orleans and from Hampton Roads. The former told us of a series of brilliant naval exploits-of strong forts bombarded and destroyed-of iron-clad batteries sunk-of fire rafts broken up-of terrible obstructions removed-of gunboats sinking victoriously alongside the sinking enemy-of heroic bravery, rivalling that of Paul Jones, Perry and Decatur: and, finally, as the result of all this, the subjection of a great city and the capture of an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores. The latter informed us of a few shilly-shallying manœuvres of the Union fleetof a few shells thrown at the rebel batteries ... of the deflant and insulting appearance of the Merrimac-and of a retreat of our navy in the Roads.

The contrast between these two operations has excited universal comment. Is the Merrimae more formidable than those iron-clad batteries and gunboats of the rebels which we shattered and burned in the Mississippi? Are the rebel forts at Sewall's Point and Cranev Island stronger than those which Dupont riddled at Hilton Head, or than those which lined the Mississippi shores and were knocked to pieces by Farragut? Are the vessels of our fleet | object of the meeting, and angested a committee. He in Hampton Roads less powerful and worse appointed than those of the Mississippi squadron? These questions cannot be answered except in the negative. Why, then, is New Orleans taken and Norfolk left uncaptured? Why, then, are the Mississippi iron monsters

sunk and the Merrimac still affoat? It cannot be our sailors who are at fault. They are made of the same stuff as the Jack Tars who have won imperishable fame at New Orleans, fighting their way to victory through an infernal avenue of shot, shell and flame. The Cumberland went down like the Varuna, and was as well fought, Who, then, is to blame? Is it Secretary Welles? It would almost seem so, for when the President went to Fortress Monroe he ordered gunboats up the James river, which Welles had neglected to do. The President is a men of practical pluck, like Farragut, Dupont, Porter, McClellan and Halleck, and has more real genuine fight in him than all the members of his Cabinet put together. It was during his presence at Fortress Monroe on Thursday that our feet offered battle to the Merrimac for the first time. We wish that he had gone further, and ordered Norfolk taken. We are told, however, that Burnside is to take Norfolk in the rear. In the rear? Why take Burnside's force away from North Carolina, where it is doing such excellent service? Let the President, or Secretary Welles, or Commodere Goldsborough, or whoever is holding back, but give the word of command, and Norfolk can be taken from the front without Burneide's aid. Our naval officers and men in Hampton Roads are channg at the red tape which holds them fast. Let them loose, and in six hours the Merrimac, the rebel gunboats and the rebel batteries will be annihilated or surrendered. Norfolk will be redeemed to the Union, and our feet will be ready to do service elsewhere instead of being jalled in the Roads, with the Merrimac acting as Cerberus.

THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER IN NEW YORK .-During the past week we have published more original intelligence about the war than all the other papers put together. We have been ahead of them in every important event. We have been the first to publish an authentic and detailed account of the capture of New Orleans. We have been the first to publish the particulars of the great battle at Williamsburg, and the first to give a detailed account of the important battle at West Point, as we were the first to publish, and that by telegraph, the report of the terrible battle at Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, an account which, though done on the spur of the moment, has not, for accuracy and graphic description, been since surpassed. The other journals of New York have proved themselves to be behind the age. One of them-the Journal of Commerce-indeed was so befogged yesterday that it asserted there was no battle at all at West Point, because General McClellan.

from whom there was an account a day later, speaking of Franklin's junction with him, makes no mention of any battle between that general and the forces of the rebels at West Point. The simple reason why General McClellan gives no account of that battle is that he was not at West Point, and therefore leaves General Franklin to speak for himself. Our correspondent, direct from this office, witnessed the fight, and describes what he saw. So far behind time are the Rip Van Winkle journals who doze away in Sleepy Hollow, while all the world moves around them. The only live newspaper is the Herald, as is demonstrated by its circulation, which, for the last eight days, amounted to the following figures:-

Saturday, May 3...... 115,248 " 4 100,560 " 5 122,472 " 6 120,000 y, " 7 125,280 

#### **NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.**

#### IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Conservation Members of Congress

Preliminary Steps for the Fermation of a Patriotic Union Party.

Speeches of Messrs. Mallory, Crittenden, Steele, Menzies, Sheffield, Cravens, Kellogg and Richardson, åc.,

In accordance with previous notice, there was a meet ing of the conservative members of both branches of ngress, in the Hall of Representatives, this afternoon for the purpose of consulting as to the best means to defeat the schemes of the secessionists and abelitionists. The entire meeting consisted of the following named gentlemen, representing the specified States:-

named gentlemen, representing the specified States:

New York—Elijah Ward and John B. Steele.
New York—Elijah Ward and John B. Steele.
New Jersey—George T. Cobb and Wm. G. Steele.
Temessee—Horace Maynard and A. J. Clements.
Pronsylvamia—Philip Johnson and Jos, Bailey.
Ohio—Wm. Allen, Samuel S. Cox and James R. Morriz.
Illinois—Wm. A. Richardson, J. C. Rebinson, A. L.
Knapp and Wm. Kellegg.
Rhote Hand—Wm. P. Sheffield.
Kentucky—John J. Crittenden, Garrett Bayis, I. W.
Powell, Robert Mallory, John W. Mencies, Aaron Harding, Wm. H. Wadsworth, Heary Grider, George W.
Dunlap, L. Cassy and Charles A. Wickinb.
Indian—D. W. Voorbies, James A. Cravens, Wm. S.
Halman and John Lane.
Missouri—R. Wilson, T. L. Price, W. A. Hall, John W.
Noell and James S. Rollins.
Maryland—John W. Crisheld and Edwin H. Webster,
Virginic—Joseph Segar, Jacob B. Blair and Wilbern
G. Brown.
Delawars—Millard Saulsbury and George P. Finler.
Shortly after the hour appointed for the meeting, Mr.

Shortly after the hour appointed for the meeting, Mr. Mallony, of Ky, arose and stated the reasons that had induced the call for such a consultation. It had been made n the hope that there might be some concert of action to destroy the enemies of the Union, South and North, and with a view to future results that were not only expect ed, but also needed and demanded by the people of the country. The object was to do good service in this time of peril, whon we were threatened with destruction by abolition and secession, and to unite against all schemes which are imperiling our republic.

On motion of Mr. Sherfing, of Rhode Island, Hon. J. J.

Crittenden, of Kentucky, was chosen Chairman.

On being escorted to the chair, Mr. Crittenden said We are assembled, as I understand, for a patriotic purpose—none other than to consult on the best mode and manner to preserve and preinted the wital interests of the country, and adopt some wise plan of action to scure its redemption and everlasting welfare. This is the object, and the only object, of the meeting. In such a council I am glad to be. Our acts are not to be influenced by any party purpose much less is it our object to organize any new party. Our country is the only object to claim our attention, while we are to give that attention to the performance of such duty in the most wise and efficient manner. He had heretefore taken his part in politics; we all had; but now he wished to devote the remnant of his life to the great purpose of saving our republic. We should take such ction as men and patriots.

On motion of Mr. Chavess, of Indiana, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, We are assembled, as I understand, for a patriotic

On motion of Mr. Chavens, of Indiana, Mr. Cox, of Ohio

was chosen secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Wickinsz, of Kentucky, said we had better have some unity of action, for the purpose of declaring the A for such a committee.

Mr. MAILORY suggested that, in the formation of the ommittee, to get the largest expression of the people of the Phited States, one from each State present he selected.

Mr. Wickins accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Surma, of New York, and there was no desire on his part to give this meeting a partisan character. The meeting had not been called, as he understood, with a view to party policy of any kind whatever, although many of us have been mixed up during our live with party matters, party predilections and party prejudices. But we are in a time when all personal and party consideration pales before the immense and momentous events that have transpired, and the immense subjects and great questions submitted to our judgment and action. We meet here to day with but one desire and purpose, and that is to rise above all party consideration that we may act wheely for conseives and our posterity, and the present and future good of the comparity, 1, for one, am ready to engage in any measures that will tend to this result. I am ready to make any secrifice for the attainment of this and. I am ready to consideration that necessary for the best interests of the committee augusted for appointment will report some resolution that will unite us all together as one solid body, to act for the groad of our whole country. If they have not for the groad of our whole country. Mr. Wickinstend that it made it distinct, that this meeting was not for the purpose of the organization of any party, but to have the effect of uniting our own and the people's sentiments upon the great questions before the country, and the best mode or preserving this billion and restoring universal barmony is all things, to far as our action can make it practicable. I do not come here to organize any political party, but for action here the public attention adopted that will show we have, with a view to defeat those measures that will operate to the national disadvantage in time to come. I want some resolution adopted that will show we have committed organized on the public attention of cenduct.

Mr. Riccauseon, of Hilpotes—I suppose I am regurded an a party and. It is known to the guildense who are Mr. Strate, of New York, said there was no desire or

a view to deleast those hossiest that will operate to the cantional disadvantage in time to come. I want some resolution adopted that will show we have committed corrected to a declaration of cendect.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—I suppose I am regarded an a party man. It is known to the gentlemen who are present that within a few days past I have signed an address which has for its object the reorganization of a party. I did so because I saw it would meet the acceptance of the American people. After a reference to the democratic party, Mr. Richardson said—I do not despair of the people of the Northern States coming up to the full measure of this occasion. For the State of millinois I can especially say this—I am astained that whon we again assemble here in a future Congress, the extrems abolition party will not have enough members on the floor to make a roil call. I agree it wmat has been said about the country and its good. We are to preserve the constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was. It is not to be tampered with or impaired by any mere political party. I protest against and I denounce anything of that kind. Though we all have different views of certain subjects, still our first and man purpose is to preserve the constitution. We have plenty of power within the have different views of certain subjects, still our first and man purpose is to preserve the constitution to presecute this war, and in its entire preservation. I, for one, am ready to help.

Mr. Maxims, of kentucky, discussed the war question, and its causes and effects. He was for a unity of action defeat and overthrow these who had caused and were maintaining this rebellion. He said—I am rendy for this purpose to unite signs and earnest desire to over throw everywhere those who are and have been survival to change our frame of government. I want to unite with every man who is for parting down this robellion. If an for mealing the traitors of the South, and the other meming of my country known as abolitionists. I am for gooding a

Mr. Shryman, of knode islands—supples and the ob-ject of this meeting is to organize a pian of action to meet and defeat certain propositions before Congress I am is layor of the administration of the constitution according to its spirit. I am opposed to those who are opposed to it, whether they come from the North or the opposed to it, whether they come from the North or the South, whether they are in arms against the government or not. I am opposed to many of the schemes that have been advanced in this House. I am opposed to the general confiscation measure, whether by legislative enactment or any other process. I am in favor of the maintenance of the supremay of this government at any cost. I am opposed to the determination to interfere with our minitary officers, weakening and paralyzing their efforts in putting down this rebellion. I am opposed to an interference with the local institutions of any State where they are protected by the constitution. I would punish the inaders of this rebellion as far as any gentitional, perhaps. If it is necessary to enact any law to bring about such punishment I am ready to support it. I am not willing to stand upon any platform which has yet been put forth to the

cachry. I agree that the supremacy of the constitution and the maintenance of the government is our traiand fixthest and holiest day. If this meeting was for
the purpose of reforming the old democratic party, t
would not be there. I am a majorter of the pell y of the
President of the United States. Of course, too not commit myself to his easy act. I am one sed to the sewhe
demounce abraham Lagolit. A traily conservative
party cannot denounce that. I believe has a
a wise policy. I am willing to commits myself to a unity
with any man in sustaining the constitution and this
government. I am opposed to Mr. Arnoid, fo make free
dom national and slavery sectional. I am opposed to the
adoption of any egitating measure, from which can result no good or practical utility at this time. I believe
the general confiscation and general emancipation measures both unwise now and impolitie.

Mr. Chavens, of Indiana—This is certainly an extressdinary meeting, in some respects. I do not remember of ever having attended any meeting of
this kind. We see here gentlemen representing
different parties, and yet all united on the
great basis for action. We have been notified
that it is not for party purposes, and we see her
men who voted for Mr. Brockintidge and Mr. Bell and
Mr. Lincoln. We have met here as conservative men,
for the whole country's good, and to direct the force of

Mr. Lincoln. We have met here as conservative men, for the whole country's good, and to direct the force of public attention, consideration and opinion. We are to rise above party, to the heighth and signity of full grown and the constraints of meat the requirements and necessities of

for the whote county's good, and so direct he force public attention, consideration and opinion. We are to rise above party, to the heighth and signify of full grown statesmen, to meet the requirements and necessities of these times. I am opposed to the agitation of subjects prejudicial to the interests of this Union. I am opposed to the agitation of the question of slavery, as fending to destroy this government. I am for just such a policy as will satisfy these Southern men now in arma against the government that they are mistaken and must reliquish their hopes. The Western people, whose interests are divided, must look to their pecuniary interests, and to all their interests.—te those interests involved in a maintenance of the government and a preservation of peace.

Mr. Kuntoca, of glinois—I am happy and thankful to see so many gentlemen here, and I am sure there would have been many more present had they only known the true object of the meeting. Party has fallen below our consideration in the effort to successfully combat this mighty storm. I am not prepared now, for one, to take the preliminary steps for a party organization. Sir, we have a higher mission. We should meet together, we should consult together, wesh uld act together, to secure the benefits of a wise and statesmanlike policy. What I desire is this—to have some concert of action to meet these measures that are injurious, and as injuriously thrown before Congress. If we only not together, we can break down and overthrow all those wild, and schemes, which go to make the life of party excitement, in the same ratio as they injuriously affect the life of our once peaceful country. I am for a union of all conservative men. My position is just this—I am for putting down this deviliah retelion, but ja restoring the constitution and the Union I am for respecting and securing the rights of States and individusls. When that result is accomplished I am salished. He had heard that the ultras proposed to make the Lovejoy bill as unconstitioned and ruinous.

voted down.

Mr. Mallort, of Kentucky, road a resolution, proposing

Mr. Mallort, of Kentucky, road a resolution, proposing

mext December.

Mr. France, of Delaware—I intend to move its indefinite

postponement.

Mr. Nozi, of Miscuri, favored another meeting.

The motion to appoint a committee of one from each
State, to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the
meeting, was adopted.

The following is the committee:—Messrs. Critienden,
of Ky.; Hall, of Mo.; Shaffield, of R. L. Crished, of Md.;
Allen, of Ohio; Richardson, of Ris.; Cravens, of Ind.;
Rrown, of Va.; Johnson, of Pean.; Ward, of N. Y.; Fisher, of Del, Maymard, of Tenn, and Steele, of N. J.

Mr. Surresson moved that the charman of this meeting
be the chairman of the committee, and desired the sec-

Mr. Sexpension moved that the charman of this mass be the chairman of the committee, and desired the retary to put the motion. It was put and carried.

It was put and carried.

It was moved that when the meeting adjourn, it edjourn to meet on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

After some conversation, it was carried that the committee have power to enlarge itself by adding to us
numbers. The names of Messrs. Wickliffe and Kellogg
were added to the committee.

The caucus of conservative members of Congress held at the Capitol to day is full of significance. It is understood that if its character and purpose had been known more fully, there would have been a much larger number onferred on the committee, it is probable that a number of conservative republican members will be added to it It is expected that the result will be an organization of the conservative majority in the House for a systematic resistance to the radical revolutionary measures of the bolition disunionists, who are known to have been act ing in concert for the disorganization of the government scheme can be effected.

Since the proceedings of the meeting to-day have been made known, they have elicited expressions of approbapresent.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1862. UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND TO BE RELEASED. In addition to the statements already publish eptain Farish and Lieutenant Dempsey, the returned prisoners from Richmoud, say that on the let of May to be sent home. All who have arrived since have been paroled at the office of General Winder upon their arrival in Hichmond, and then sent to prison with the others to await the promised transportation to the federal lines, which has been delayed, upon the spretence that Jan has been so obstructed as to prevent commun removed from the tobacco warehouse to Libby's old pork packing establishment, a three story building, one hundre by forty feet. The officers and their servants, sixty-eight

together on the two upper floors. Here they are compelled to sleep, cook and live. In addition to the filths. ners of the establishment, saturated with grease and salt, the delective sinks and leakage of excremhave rendered the lower apartments horribly unfit for even a hog pen; but no relief is proffered, as the prisoners are daily assured they shall soon be sent to the federal

in number, occupy the lower room, eighty by forty feet, and the other five hundred and thirty are huddled

ines. Republy of the Senate Committee from Fortress MONROE.

Military Committee, returned to-day from Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, having gone thither on official busi-sens. It is understood that they are satisfied that the charge of drunkenness against General Smith at the aghs of Lee's Mills is ontrue. THE RESTORATION OF THE SHIP EMILIE ST. PIERSE

As our government was prompt in making restitution for the illegal capture of the British ship Perthshire by our blockading squadron, it is presumed the English Pierce. In accordance with the demand of Minister Adams.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD. An Arroy Medical Board will assemble at Washington on the 1st of June for the nomination of applicants for admission into the medical corps of the army. The applicante must be between twenty-one and twenty-sight PORTS OF ACT.
THE DEATH OF MIDSHIPMAN BRADLEY.

It was Misshipman John B. Bradley, of New York, who was killed on the Richmond, instead of the Asting Master, John B. Bradey, as to-day published in the official despetcher. He fell during the engagement of the fleet with Forte Jackson and St. Philip and fourteen rebot gunboats A letter from Com. Alden to the father e Midshipman Bradley, now here, says :- "Nobly did your son do his duty, exposed incommently as he was to storms of missiles thrown from the mouths of more than two hundred campon upon one devoted head. He carried out my orders as aid-de-camp with an much steadiness as a veteras, and died in the performance of his duty. MAILS FOR NEW ONLEANS.

Major Scott, principal clerk of the Inspection office, will leave New York, with the mails for New Orleans, on Monday. He will reorganize the office there. J. L. Rid die, the former postmaster, it is understood, can have the office, provided there are now no political objections to him. His last letter to the department, dated August 19, 1861, rendering his returns, says:-"All this has been my previous conduct, and in the same manner as if the United States government had still been prominent is these parts. ' His conduct has been honest throughout CONGRATULATORY LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES

TO PLAG OFFICER PARRAGUT.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MAY 10, 1962. Su-Captain Bailey, your second in command, has brought to the department the official despatches from your squadron, with the trophies forwarded to the national capital. Our navy, fruitful with victories, presents no more signal achievement than this, nor to there an exploit surpassing it recorded in the ann naval warface.

in passing and eventually overcoming Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the batteries above and below New Orients, destroying the barriers of shalps, steam rams, fireraits, fron-clad vessels and other obstructions, capturing from the rebei forces the great Southern metropolis, and obtaining possession of the Lower Mississippi, yourself, your offwhose courses and daring bear amorates